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not remind themselves that the massacres of foemen of which Caesar speaks so often occur while the foe are running away, not while they are making a brave stand?

The true explanation of our passage is this: we have here in the *cum* clause two ideas contrasted one with the other, in a fashion which Greek, superior here vastly to Latin, would have brought out with absolute clearness with the help of *μέν* and *δέ* "They assailed the rear and having attended them (there is perhaps a bit of grim humor in *prosecuti*: cf. Cicero Cat. 2.1) many miles slew a host of them, because, *though* the rearguard stood their ground and manfully sustained the attack of our force, the van...looked on flight as its one and only safety". Caesar is but giving a hint to the (military) wise. We are to fill out that hint by inferring that but a part of the Roman force was needed to fight the manly rearguard, while the rest of the Romans press on and butcher the fugitive van. If this view is correct, then it follows at once that every note (even that of Messrs. Miller and Beeson) which lays stress on the connection of *cum* with *consisterent* is false and misleading. *Formally*, *cum* does belong with *consisterent* and *sustinerent*, yet in point of sense, at least to my feeling, its connection is rather with *ponerent* and with that alone. *ab extremo agmine*, which contains within itself, virtually, a substantival element subject of *consisterent*, and *priores* are sharply opposed one to the other¹.

A passage somewhat similar to this occurs in De Bello Gallico 1.20, in the speech of Diviciacus: scire se illa esse vera nec quemquam ex eo plus quam se doloris capere, propterea quod, cum ipse gratia plurimum domi atque in reliqua Gallia, ille minimum propter adulescentiam posset, per se crevisset, etc. Messrs. Kelsey, Lowe and Ewing, Harper and Tolman all pass *cum* by without comment. But the passage surely means, "because at a time when though he himself (Div.) was extremely influential at home and abroad, the other (Dum.) had no power because of his youth". In a word, here again we have a *μέν-δέ* combination, though I grant that this is a simpler case, because there is nothing repugnant to our feeling here in coupling *cum* with both subjunctives, since both can be treated as circumstantial. My point is, of course, that editor and teacher should bring out here clearly the fact that the clauses *ipse...Gallia* and *ille...posset* are sharply contrasted each to each. C. K.

FOR TEACHERS OF CAESAR

In the sixth volume of his *Survey of London*, entitled *Early London: Prehistoric, Roman, Saxon*,

¹ The foregoing note has been among my papers for many years. The *Second Year Latin Book* by Messrs. Miller and Beeson appeared in (1902). I am glad to note that Mr. Hodges in his recent edition of *Caesar* (see *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* 3.132) treats the passage rightly.

and Norman (Macmillan, 1908: \$7.50 net) Sir Walter Besant discusses matters of interest to classical students. We subjoin part of a review of the book which appeared in *The Nation* of November 26, 1908 (though somewhat belated, this note may not wholly lack value; books at \$7.50 are not for every teacher of Classics).

How did London come by its name? Did it exist at the time of Caesar's invasion of Britain, and, if so, how is it that he has not mentioned it? Sir Walter Besant contends that, "while London was as yet only a rude hill-fortress, perhaps while it was only a village of lake-dwellers in the marsh, perhaps before it came into existence at all", there was a busy and thriving community higher up the Thames, at Thorney Island, the future site of Westminster Abbey. This explanation we need to account for the fact that the great road from Dover and Canterbury to St. Albans did not touch London, but went through Westminster at Thorney Island. Sir Walter Besant's view that there was here a ford has been strongly contested, but we are not compelled to accept the ford, for a ferry would preserve continuity for the route over the river, as well as a ford, or even better. London was either not in existence, or was not worthy of so much as mention in 55 B. C., when Caesar invaded Britain; Dion Cassius, who tells the story of the invasion in A. D. 43, is also silent as to London. The question is how to reconcile all this with the fact that Tacitus, writing of A. D. 61, eighteen years later than Dion, describes London as a great and populous place. Sir Walter Besant's solution of the difficulty is that the importance of London was due solely to a great annual fair. This seems to go far towards reconciling facts in seeming contradiction. During the period of the Roman occupation of Britain, London rose to be a place of great importance.

We come now to a most obscure part in the history of London. After the departure of the Romans, the city was ravaged by Saxon pirates and fell into decay: in two hundred years it is mentioned once only, and then merely as a place of retreat of fugitive Britons. "London", says Sir Walter, "was absolutely deserted—as deserted as Baalbec or Tadmor in the Wilderness—and she so continued for something like a hundred and fifty years". This view is not universally accepted: G. L. Gomme, for instance, has in his *Governance of London* contended with all the weight of his learning that after the departure of the Romans London remained essentially Roman in constitution. This view, it is needless to say, is wholly incompatible with the assumption of the desertion of London.

Reference may be made here to T. Rice Holmes's monumental work on *Ancient Britain and the Invasions of Julius Caesar*, pages 255, 703-705.

It very frequently happens that books whose titles are in no way suggestive, at least directly, of the Classics, after all are full of interest for the classical student. Publishers have such an ineradicable habit of knowing little about the books they present to the public that books of this type rarely find their way to the editorial desk. Hence I have not seen a book entitled *The History of England* (Volume 1: *England Before the Norman Conquest*: G. P. Put-

nam's Sons. \$3.00), by Professor C. W. C. Oman, which is very favorably reviewed in *The Saturday Times Review*, of September 17, by Mr. Joseph Jacobs. I subjoin part of the notice.

Prof. Oman begins his account with two chapters devoted to the history of the country before historic records begin. He sums up, in his first chapter, the results of pre-historic archaeology derived from the opening of the long and the round barrows, which contain the remains of the earlier inhabitants of Britain. Curiously enough the race that buried their dead in long barrows were dolichocephalic or long-headed, while those who interred in round barrows were brachycephalic or round-headed. The former used stone tools and weapons, the latter were men of the bronze age. These were succeeded by three waves of Celtic invaders: the Goidels, who also swarmed over into Scotland and Ireland; the Britons, who ultimately became the Welsh; and the Belgians, who poured into the southeastern part of the island. Pytheas, a Greek traveler in England in the fourth century B. C., calls it the Pretanic Isle, from which the experts in Celtic tongues deduce the name of Britain as meaning the Land of Painted, or Tattooed, men. These Britains had adopted a coinage from the Macedonians as early as the second century B. C., and had acquired considerable skill in coining.

With Caesar Britain emerges into the light of history, and Prof. Oman has henceforth a fairly familiar tale to tell. But he is enabled to put new aspects on old facts by using the results of the latest researches, as those of Mr. Rice Holmes on Caesar's invasion and of Prof. Haverfield on the later Roman Conquest. Caesar's invasion was by no means so successful as he pretended. He was virtually repulsed in his first attack and failed in the second to obtain the booty and slaves which were the main object of his visit.

It is curious to find that one of the main reasons for Boadicea's rising was the pressure put upon British landowners by Roman money-lenders, among whom was the celebrated philosopher Seneca, who called in debts amounting to no less than ten million sesterces. Prof. Oman's intimate acquaintance with the history of the art of war enables him to make much more clear the intricate details of the campaigns of Suetonius and Agricola, especially by using the recently acquired knowledge of the names of the legions employed in holding down Britain. This, too, enables him to give a clear account of the object and method of Hadrian's Wall. The end of the Roman Empire in Britain is more clearly explained by Prof. Oman than by his predecessors, owing to his intimate acquaintance with the history of the later Roman Empire, and the causes which withdrew the legions from Britain. C. K.

THE AWARD OF THE NEW YORK LATIN CLUB SCHOLARSHIP FOR 1910-1911

About ten years ago the New York Latin Club began to raise by subscription a fund for a Latin scholarship (see *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY*, 3.151). Last year this fund, which had been wisely invested by its Trustees, amounted to something over five thousand dollars. Accordingly, the Club decided to award the scholarship for the year 1910-1911,

and instructed the executive committee to draw up the conditions under which it should be awarded.

The most important of these conditions are: (1) The scholarship will be of the value of \$250, and shall be held for one year; (2) it will be awarded to that graduate from the high schools of New York City who, being of good moral character, shall have passed the best Regents' examination in Caesar, Cicero, and Vergil, and been admitted to the freshman class of some college or technical school approved by the Carnegie Foundation. Copies of these conditions were sent to the Principals of the various high schools, and the result was that thirty-seven pupils, representing eleven schools, were enrolled as contestants; this number was later reduced to thirty-one, representing ten schools.

Through the kindness of Dr. Bardwell, of the Board of City Superintendents of New York, and Dr. Wheelock, of the Regents' Board, the final papers of the candidates were sent to Albany in a special package that they might receive an early reading. About the middle of July the papers were returned from Albany and the averages were at once made out. The computations were made and verified by three persons, the secretary of the Latin Club, the treasurer, and Mr. F. J. Beardsley.

Of the thirty-one contestants, seven obtained an average of over 90 per cent.; seventeen between 80 and 89 per cent.; 6 between 70 and 79 per cent.; and one between 60 and 69 per cent. The following obtained an average above 90 per cent.: Myra McNicol, Morris High School, 92.04; Ethel L. Cornell, Girls' High School, 92.33; Alexander Weinstein, Morris High School, 92.58; Jacob Lipschutz, Boys' High School, 92.58; Louis L. Zagoren, Boys' High School, 93.33; Jay Voorheis, Erasmus Hall High School, 93.66; D. Renwick Kerr, Erasmus Hall High School, 94.54.

Therefore, for the year 1910-1911, the New York Latin Club scholarship has been awarded to D. Renwick Kerr.

WILLIAM F. TIBBETTS.

RECENT BOOKS

(It is the intention of the editors to publish from time to time lists of new books, titles of articles, etc., likely to prove of interest to teachers and lovers of the Classics. Some at least of the books named will be reviewed later. The preparation of the material for these lists is in charge of Dr. William F. Tibbetts, of the Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn; he will welcome assistance from any quarter in his efforts to bring before the readers of *The Classical Weekly* the names of all books or articles likely to prove of interest or help to them).

Petrarch's Letters to Classical Authors. Translated from the Latin by Mario Emilio Cosenza. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 12 mo. \$1.00.

Latin Prose Composition, Part I, Based on Caesar. By William Gardner Hale, with the Collaboration of Charles Henry Beeson and Wilbert Lester Carr. Chicago: Atkinson, Mentzer and Grover. Pp. XI + 81. \$1.50.